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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The American Indian Collections

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

429

430

439

On the Cover: American Indian resources are to be found all over the Library. Some of LC's experts recently gathered to discuss the items for an upcoming guidebook. Jerry Kearns of Prints and Photographs (clockwise from left) and Thomas Blumer of the Law Library admire an American Indian print, while James Flatness of Geography and Map makes a point to Margaret Wagner of the Publishing Office; Patrick Frazier of General Reading Rooms, Judith Gray of the American Folklife Center and Robert Sheldon of Music take a look at some of LC's American Indian flutes. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Cover Story: The Library's American Indian collections have something for all types of researchers: There are thousands of books, maps, prints and photos, instruments and other resources. 433

New Associate Librarian: The Library has just appointed a new associate librarian for Cultural Affairs. 427

New Director: An expert in film preservation is the new chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. 428

LC in the News 428

Document Return: The Library, custodian of the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence since 1951, has returned it to the newly democratic nation of Czechoslovakia. 429

Costume Copyright: The Copyright Office has issued a new rule interpretation on protection for masks and costumes. 430

Recording Royalties: The Copyright Office supports a proposal to charge royalties on blank tapes and recording machines in digital formats. 430

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LC Names Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs

Carolyn Brown Appointed to New Post

The Library's director of Education Services will have a new job come Feb. 2.

Carolyn T. Brown was named Oct. 25 to the position of associate librarian for Cultural Affairs.

In her new role, Dr. Brown will supervise the activities of the Cultural Affairs unit of the Library, including interpretative programs, special events, communications, development, scholarly programs and education services.

"I greatly appreciate the Librarian's confidence in my capabilities and the warm response I have received from my colleagues in Cultural Affairs on the occasion of this appointment," Ms. Brown said.

"This is a splendid, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to serve the Library community and the national community." This is a "wonderful but also very demanding time to be at the Library. The necessity of increasing national understanding and support for the Library's work and defining more inclusively those who can benefit greatly from the treasure house of national culture comes during a period when the resources needed to do the Library's good work are limited. I hope I can provide leadership in developing and refining . . . our goals," she added.

Ms. Brown will report directly to the Librarian of Congress as a member of the Library's Management Team.

She will succeed John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, who has concurrently been serving as acting associate librarian for Cultural Affairs.

"I am pleased that Dr. Brown has accepted this senior management position," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Her talents and energy will further advance the progress already made under Dr. Cole in conveying to the American public the richness of the Library's collections and the key role that the Library will play in the Information Age."

"This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to serve the library community and the national community, a wonderful but also very demanding time to be at the Library."

—Carolyn Brown

Dr. Brown came to the Library as director of Education Services in September 1990, from a position as associate dean for the humanities at Howard University's College of Liberal Arts. At the Library, she directed the Library's Summer Educators Institute for teachers and librarians, created educational kits linked to Library exhibits, assisted local schools in teacher development and bringing students to the Library, helped in the development of intern programs for local high school students at LC and played a strong role in the American Memory project team.

Before coming to the Library, Dr. Brown had been affiliated since 1978 with Howard University, where she served initially as an assistant and associate professor, teaching courses in such areas as writing, introductory literature, Third World literature and Chinese literature in translation, and subsequently as associate chairman of the Department of English, supervising a variety of educational, programmatic and administrative activities. She was named associate dean in August 1988; she oversaw the five departments in the Humanities Division and was responsible for directing or participating in faculty decisions, policy-setting and programs.

At Howard, she was involved in a variety of special writing, graduate, and honors programs, supervised the Language Resource Center and participated in the college's Commission for Curricular Redevelopment. She is the author of the script for the production of *Goin' Home*, a program of black spirituals staged at the Kennedy Center and elsewhere, a project she described as designed "to entertain and inspire [and also] to use the medium of theater to educate." In addition to writing numerous articles, she was the editor of *Psycho-Sinology: The Universe of Dreams in Chinese Culture*, a product of a conference she conceived and organized.

A graduate of Cornell, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa during her junior year, Dr. Brown also earned her master's degree from that institution. She received her Ph. D. from American University in 1978. Her graduate-level areas of concentration were literary theory and Chinese literature.

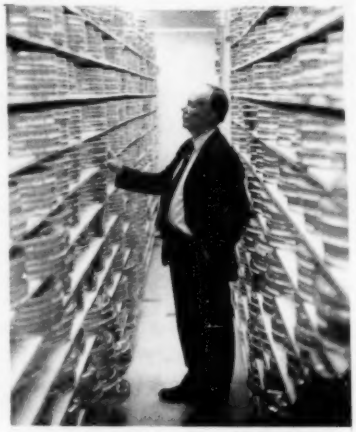
A New Role at the Library

David Francis to Head Motion Picture Division

David Francis has been named chief of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS). Mr. Francis, who is expected to join the Library staff in mid-November, succeeds Robert Saudek, who retired in May.

Over the past 14 months, Mr. Francis has served the Library as a consultant at the Motion Picture Conservation Center in Dayton, Ohio, where he advised on the organization of the nitrate film program and the coordination of that program with film preservation operations in Washington.

"I am excited at the prospect of joining the Library and the M/B/RS team. All over the world, the importance of audiovisual collections is underrated, both as records of daily life and as media of creative expression. I believe this will change with the coming of the next century," said Mr. Francis. "I think the Library made a very bold move when it united film, television and sound under the control of one division, because I believe this is the best structure for the user as well as for the preservation of the materials."



Mr. Francis was an active participant last spring in the Great British Picture Show, a cooperative festival of British film and television sponsored by the Library and the British Academy of Film & Television Arts. He also organized a meeting of the Preservation Commission of the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) in Dayton.

Mr. Francis, who first joined the British Film Institute as television acquisitions officer in 1954, became deputy curator in 1962 and curator in 1974 of the National Film Archive. The archive, the largest division of the British Film Institute, is responsible for the preservation of the United Kingdom's film and television heritage—a collection of some 450,000 titles. He planned, raised funds for and supervised the construction of the J. Paul Getty Jr. Conservation Centre, designed to enable the archive to implement its 24-year Nitrate Duplication Scheme, a program that Mr. Francis introduced in 1976 to copy all the nitrate holdings before the end of the century. From 1965 to 1974, Mr. Francis worked for the BBC, where he selected, acquired and presented U.S. and foreign-language films and television programs for transmission on the two BBC channels.

Mr. Francis was a founding member of the International Federation of Television Archives and has been a member of the Executive Committee of FIAF since 1975.

In 1990 he was made both a Fellow of the British Kinematograph and Television Society and a Fellow of the British Film Institute for his work in film and television preservation. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II for his contributions to film archiving and for his work on the Getty Centre.

LC in the News

☐ Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman wrote a recent op-ed piece that appeared, appropriately, on Halloween.

In the Oct. 31 *Washington Post*, Mr. Oman said that "tonight, as gremlins, witches and Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles knock on your door, the U.S. Copyright Office will be working late, rummaging through a closet full of spooky creations and claims for protection."

Mr. Oman was referring to his announcement of a new ruling on copyright protection for masks, costumes and garment designs (see story on page 430). The ruling gives the office authority to extend protection to "most Halloween masks" and "fanciful costumes if masks go with them."

☐ The Nov. 11 *New Republic* has reprinted Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky's Oct. 2 lecture, in which he called for the publishing of $2 anthologies of poetry that could be sold at grocery stores like other paperbacks or could be placed in hotel rooms, like Gideons Bible (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Oct. 21).

☐ The Oct. 12 *Washington Post* took note of the fact that Dr. Billington was named a commander in the French Order of Arts and Letters for LC's film preservation efforts on such films as "Wings." The 1927 movie, the first to garner the Academy Award for Best Picture, had been screened the night before in Paris. The screening was accompanied by the original score, which was reconstructed and conducted by the Library's Gillian Anderson.

A 'Foundation Document' Is Returned

Havel Receives Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence

"Once the Library of Congress takes possession of a document, it seldom, if ever, gives it up." But, as Speaker of the House Tom Foley added, that was exactly what the Library was doing Oct. 23 in the Capitol.

"This is a major exception and only presented because it is a foundation document of a nation," said the Speaker.

The 1918 first draft of the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, in the hand of Thomas G. Masaryk, has been in LC's custody since 1951. Its author, who wrote the document while he was in a Washington hotel, clearly was influenced by the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

"The words of this document, which we have been privileged to preserve and protect for the past 40 years, sound the same call to freedom as the words of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Although the Czechoslovak document had been held at the Library since 1951, it was only in 1980 that it was given outright to LC. Forty years ago, Jaroslav Cisar, former private secretary to Masaryk, asked the Library to safekeep the draft, suggesting that "it would, in proper time, be transfered to its final resting place in the Archives of the National Museum in Prague." But in 1980, he wrote the Library, saying, "My hopes of seeing Masaryk's name restored to its rightful place in the official accounts of the foundation of the first formative era of the new state have, alas, proved to be overoptimistic."

He added that "I feel great responsibility for [the document's] future safety, which evidently cannot be assured in the country to which it would otherwise belong. And I feel that this responsibility will best be discharged by my revoking the condition of the manuscript's eventual transfer to Prague and changing the 'safe-custody' into a direct gift to the custodian."

As Speaker Foley hands the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence to President Havel, (from left) Dr. Billington, Rep. Gephardt, Rep. Michel, Sen. Mitchell and Sen. Dole applaud in approval. *Photo by Reid Baker*

According to Dr. Billington, "This document . . . rightfully belongs to the people who have, after so many years, realized Thomas Masaryk's ambitions."

In addition to the Speaker, the other top leaders of Congress were there, too. Said Robert Michel, House minority leader: A few years ago, "anyone predicting such a ceremony would have happened in 1991 would not have been believed."

His remarks were followed by those of Richard Gephardt, House majority leader, who recalled the words of poet W.H. Auden, who once said, "All I have is the voice to undo the folded lie."

"You remind us," said Rep. Gephardt to President Havel, "of the importance of declarations and constitutions. Today we end a diaspora: the separation of an idea and its realization."

Next, it was the Senate's turn to speak. Robert Dole, minority leader, told President Havel that "you are one of a handful of leaders that truly can be called a hero."

George Mitchell, Senate majority leader, said the document was "justly" being returned. "We're proud as Americans that America's democratic principles so influenced" Czechoslovakia.

Then, "on behalf of the Library of Congress, the custodian of this for so many years," and the bipartisan leadership of Congress, Speaker Foley handed the document to President Havel, who walked slowly up to the lectern, carefully unfolded his glasses and delivered his speech.

He thanked Congress in English, then relied on his interpreter for the rest of his talk, in Czech.

"I cannot but be deeply moved" to accept "the birth certificate of our nation," said President Havel as the document, which had been put in an inscribed leather box, was given to him. "The diligent care it received [at the Library] is better than it would have gotten on some shelf of the Communist Party."

"This deed is part of history." As he concluded, the audience in the packed room rose to its feet and applauded the smiling Czechoslovak president who carried out with him the cornerstone of his newly democratic nation.

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Ralph Oman accepts the first application for copyright of a costume after the new rule interpretation from Ceci Richard and her mother, Virginia Richard, an attorney for Whimsicality Inc., maker of the costume.

Copyright Office Unmasks New Ruling

Some Costume Designs Will Get Protection

That lion costume your child wore on Halloween may be copyrighted.

On Oct. 31 the Copyright Office published a clarification of its policy on whether costumes, garment designs and masks are protected by copyright. Under the ruling, costumes and masks can be copyrighted to a limited extent, but garment designs cannot.

The Copyright Office has decided that fanciful costumes are useful articles that are subject to copyright only if artistic authorship is contained in the costume that can be identified separately from the useful portions of the costume.

This determination is called the "separability test" and is one of the most difficult copyright principles to apply. The test is used to separate copyrightable works of applied art from what the office sees as being uncopyrightable industrial designs.

The Copyright Office affirms its policy that garments are useful articles that generally cannot be registered. This applies not only to wearing apparel, but also to historical dress, uniforms and garments worn in theatrical productions.

Masks, on the other hand, will not be treated as useful articles. They can be registered if some pictorial or sculptural authorship can be found in them. In the past, the Copyright Office generally refused to register copyright claims in three-dimensional features of clothing or costumes because articles of clothing and costumes are considered useful items. According to the office, those items normally have no artistic authorship that can be identified separately from their overall functional shapes.

But over the past few years the office has registered a few claims in three-dimensional fanciful or animal-shaped objects that can be worn. Some parties took issue with these registrations and brought their complaints to court. In view of those controversial decisions, the Copyright Office decided to solicit comments from the public on whether costumes, garment designs and masks should be protected by copyright.

An official notice of inquiry was published May 2, 1991. Twelve comments were received. Some came from the garment industry, and those comments generally favored expanding the protection available for garment designs. Other comments came from the costume industry, whose comments generally were mixed as to whether copyright protection should be more available for costumes. The rest of the comments came from the legal and academic communities.

For more information about the Copyright Office's new policy on costumes, garment designs and masks, contact LC's General Counsel's Office at (202) 707-8380 and refer to Rulemaking 90-7.

Office Supports New Royalties

The Copyright Office has completed its study of the transmission of copyrighted works in digital audio format and the likely impact on copyright owners.

The study concludes that home taping in the digital era will cut into revenues of copyright owners and that there are no blanket exemptions for home taping under the fair use doctrine of the copyright law. It supports recent legislation calling for a blank tape/recording machine royalty limited to the digital format.

In addition, the study announces Copyright Office support for legislation that would require broadcasters to pay fees to record companies for performance rights to sound recordings, similar to the fees now paid to composers.

The study is available to the public from the Government Printing Office in complete published form.

The study was requested by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on

Center for the Book Scores With World Series Announcement

Almost 20 million people saw game 1 of the World Series Oct. 19 on CBS, in which the Minnesota Twins beat the Atlanta Braves 5–2.

They also heard announcer Pat O'Brien recommend two books to those who wish to "Read More About It," courtesy of a list drawn up by the Library's Center for the Book. The suggested titles were: *The History of the World Series* by Gene Schoor (Morrow, 1990) and *Once More Around the Park: A Baseball Reader* by Roger Angell (Ballantine, 1991).

The center also suggests the following:

☐ *Baseball, the People's Game* by Harold Seymour (Oxford, 1990);

☐ *Glory Fades Away: The Nineteenth Century World Series Rediscovered* by Jerry Lansche (Taylor, 1991);

☐ *My Favorite Summer* by Mickey Mantle and Phil Pepe (Doubleday, 1991);

☐ *The World Series: A Complete Play-by-Play of Every Game, 1903-1989* compiled by David S. Neft and Richard M. Cohen (St. Martin's, 1990); and

☐ *The Year They Called Off the World Series* by Benton Stark (Avery, 1991).

This was the second consecutive year in which CBS presented the center's book list during the World Series. According to John Y. Cole, Center for the Book director, "Having our recommended reading selections aired during such a popular sporting event enables us to encourage millions of Americans to visit their library or local bookstore to 'read more about it.' "

Pat O'Brien

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, and Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and the Administration of Justice.

The Copyright Office study focuses principally on digital transmissions from broadcast and cable sources. Although digital radio broadcasting has not yet achieved broad commercial application, digital transmissions over cable have already begun. Cable operators offer their subscribers program packages of prerecorded musical works transmitted in compact disc-quality digital sound.

The most immediate copyright concern from these services is the degree to which they encourage home taping. With consumers possessing the ability to make tapes of prerecorded works of equal quality to the master recording, the Copyright Office predicts a decrease in sales for store-bought recordings. The office examined current levels of home taping activity and concluded that the volume of home taping in the digital era will remain substantial and reduce the revenues of copyright owners from sales of their prerecorded works.

The office also examined whether the fair use doctrine shields home taping from copyright liability. This doctrine, codified in the copyright laws, permits noncopyright owners to make use of copyright works without incurring liability provided that certain criteria are met. The office concluded that there are no blanket exemptions for home taping and that fair use determinations remain with the courts on a case-by-case basis.

Given the negative effects of home taping, the Copyright Office explored alternative compensation systems for copyright holders. Surveying the royalty systems of other countries, the office found royalties placed on the sales of blank tapes and recording machines to be the most common solution. These countries impose the royalty on analog tapes and machines, not just on new era digital equipment.

A blank tape/recording machine royalty limited to the digital format encompasses a major portion of the recently introduced home audio recording legislation. That compromise is strongly supported by both the audio hardware and recording industries, and the office supports the legislation in principle.

The other major portion of the study addresses the issue of a performance right for sound recordings. The U.S. Copyright Act requires broadcasters to pay composers each time they play a song on the air, but it does not give a similar right to the copyright holder of the sound recording. Currently, broadcasters can play tapes, discs and records on the air without paying any royalties to the record company. Through the record company, the singers and musicians get paid.

The office noted that providing a public performance right to composers but not to those who own the copyright in the sound recordings is an anomaly.

—Jim Rocca

Future of NATO Subject of CRS Conference

An all-day conference titled "NATO's Future: A Congressional-Executive Dialogue," jointly hosted by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), was held in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building on Oct. 10.

Panelists and discussants, who included executive and legislative branch officials as well as representatives of private sector, academic, and international organizations, covered issues such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) current and future role in Europe, support for the NATO alliance, NATO's relationship to other European security organizations and implications for the future of U.S. forces in Europe.

Manfred Woerner delivers the keynote address.

The conference was broadcast throughout the day on Capitol Hill by C-SPAN. Interest in the topic was high, and the Caucus Room was filled with people most of the day.

Manfred Woerner, secretary general of NATO, gave the keynote address at dinner in the Library's Montpelier Room the evening before the conference. He was introduced by Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and by Rep. William Dickinson, ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee, following welcoming remarks by Royal Shipp for CRS and Eugene P. Kopp, deputy director, for USIA.

"We have a chance which no generation before us has had," said Dr. Woerner, "to create a new international order and to build a new just and lasting order of peace in Europe."

Added Dr. Woerner, "We cannot afford to miss this truly historic opportunity. So our first task is to promote change by actively supporting the forces of reform, freedom and democracy around the globe."

A group of Russian parliamentarians, who, according to Mr. Kopp, were "instrumental in foiling the attempted coup d'état which would have endangered world peace and given new meaning to the term 'world holocaust,'" were special guests at the dinner.

Before taking over as the head of NATO in 1988, Dr. Woerner had served for 20 years as a member of parliament of West Germany and as defense minister from 1982 to 1988.

—Helen Dalrymple

CRS Analyst Dispels Notions

Rosita Thomas, an analyst in the American National Government Division of CRS, began the second panel discussion on "U.S. and European Support for the Alliance: Does Public Opinion Compel a Change in NATO?"

Ms. Thomas' presentation focused on the "myths, misperceptions and realities" regarding Americans' opinions. She noted that Americans are more interested in and sophisticated about foreign affairs than many experts believe. Surveys show that "Americans are sophisticated about foreign affairs," Ms. Thomas said.

According to a July survey by Times Mirror, more than 60 percent of Americans said they followed "very closely" recent events in the Persian Gulf.

Why is the public so interested in such matters? Ms. Thomas said that "Americans are increasingly seeing the interrelatedness between what happens abroad and what happens at home."

Remarking on a survey that tracked public opinion at various times from January 1988 to March 1990, Ms. Thomas said the change in Americans' views toward the Soviet Union was "phenomenal." In 1988, 57 percent said the Soviet Union was either a "serious" or "very serious" threat to the United States. By March 1990, that figure had dropped to 33 percent.

But Ms. Thomas also warned the audience that polls can be deceiving. Answers often depend on the wording of the question and the information given to the respondent. For example, when Americans were asked whether the number of U.S. troops in Western Europe should be increased, kept at the same level, decreased or eliminated entirely, 47 percent said troop strength should be kept the same.

However, when the question included the statement that "President Bush has proposed that both the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their troops to just under 200,000, 77 percent said troops should be reduced. Both polls were taken in spring 1990.

"If Americans are told that the administration backs a policy, they tend to fall in line," Ms. Thomas said.

She concluded by adding that "polls are becoming increasingly important to the leadership of this country . . . but there is the utmost responsibility for the pollsters" to use the data responsibly.

—Guy Lamolinara

The American Indian Collections:

The Indigenous People's Heritage Is Well Documented at LC

by Patrick Frazier

It was the pursuit of information on American Indians that first brought me to the Library of Congress as a reader in the summer of 1959. I wanted to learn more about the vanished people who had left behind the stone implements that my cousin and I had found in North Carolina farm fields. When I stood in the card catalog in front of rows of card trays labeled "Indians of North America," I felt like a prospector who had discovered the mother lode. Thirty-two years later, I continue to be impressed at the richness of LC sources relevant to American Indians.

November has been proclaimed by President Bush as American Indian Heritage Month, and the Library has rich resources to help researchers understand the heritage of North American Indians. A book-length guide to these collections is scheduled to be published in 1993.

The guide itself is an outgrowth of the Library's observance of the quincentenary of Columbus' landfall in the West with an exhibit whose theme is the mutual encounter of the indigenous American cultures and the European cultures. The Library currently has on the sixth floor of the Madison Building an exhibit of reproductions of George Catlin's *Portfolio of the North American Indian*, and it has cooperated in the publication of a 1992 engagement calendar, "Columbus and the Americas: 1492–1992." The calendar uses numerous colorful images from the rare book, manuscript and map collections that illustrate the rich diversity of cultures in the New World. Similarly, the Library's photographic collections provided the material for Starwood Publishing's 1991 pictorial work *The First Americans* (see story on page 439).

The Library has two attributes that make it an ideal location to conduct research on American Indians: the breadth of its collections and the necessary bibliographic tools to locate relevant information here or anywhere else in the world. In recent years various CD-ROM reference sources and the computerized LC Information System have often been able to reduce the amount of time necessary for unearthing information in an institution of this size. Experienced reference specialists are available at the Library to advise and assist researchers both from their own knowledge of the subject matter and in the use of the new technology.

Most of the Library's users interested in American Indians can have their research needs satisfied by the general book collections. There are nearly 20,000 volumes devoted to Indian history, culture, and what non-Indians call prehistory or pre-Columbian history, which to American Indians may be simply, history. Anthropological, archaeological and ethnological works, Indian art and craft books, tribal histories, pictorial collections, war narratives and biographies can all be found at the Library. Scholarly works with good bibliographies will lead to further sources for exploration, sources that may also exist within LC. For example, one can find the published papers of prominent figures in Indian affairs—explorers, presidents, governors, soldiers, government officials and some Indians themselves.

James Flatness and Margaret Wagner discuss map resources for Indian studies. *Story photos by Reid Baker*

One of the more fruitful areas for American Indian research has developed in the Microform Reading Room, where in recent years staff began compiling guides for existing collections and for the significant numbers of new acquisitions in the last decade. The microforms here represent an interesting, eclectic assemblage ranging from Colonial archives to FBI files on the Wounded Knee incident of 1973.

(Cont. on p. 434)

Miller Collection Is Music to Ears of Flute Enthusiasts

The Dayton C. Miller Collection at the Library is a unique body of material for the study of the flute. The collection was left to the Library by Dayton C. Miller in 1941 and is probably the largest collection in the world dealing with one type of musical instrument. In addition to the more than 1,600 flutes themselves, the collection contains about 10,000 titles of music, 3,000 books, 400 prints, 70 statuettes and 1,000 photographs, as well as trade cards, makers' catalogs, iconography of flutists, piano rolls, instrument parts and other documentation relating to the flute and its players.

Trained as an astronomer, Miller was associated for more than 50 years, starting in 1890, with the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, first teaching astronomy and later becoming a professor in charge of the physics department. His interest in acoustics and in music making were chiefly responsible for his starting the collection of flutes, but he admired and acquired whistles, recorders, flageolets, fifes, flutes and a few other kinds of instruments from many lands.

He kept records of his acquisitions in neatly pencilled ledgers in which each instrument is given a single page that is supplemented occasionally by drawings, letters and other documentation. Each item is numbered chronologically in the ledgers by the date of acquisition, its type, maker or source, approximate date of origination, number of pipes, finger holes or keys, overall length, the source and date of its addition

Flutes from the Miller Collection

to the collection and often other data. A typical ledger entry reads as follows:

No. 577:
SIOUX Indian
Vertical Flute
Vertical flute, Wood, stained brown.

Five small finger holes burned in.

Leadplate; carved grey stone cap, rabbit tied on with two wrappings of thong. Attached to thong is a string of pink and purple grass, with pink and purple fluffy feathers.

Burned-in figures on sides, two swastikas and one arrow.

Bottom end decorated with a "basket" of red, white, and pink grass, with a heavy fringe of fluffy pink feathers.

Brass cartridge shell for mouth piece.

Piece of thong at top end, for hanging

Total length. 327mm 12 11/16 fin end, 208 8⅛ Diameter outside. 39mm inside 25mm

"Very odd type Sioux flute." Carter letter, March 8, 1926.

From: N.E. Carter Elkhorn, Wis.

$9.50

March 30, 1926

The Dayton C. Miller Collection is available for use by appointment by performers, musical organologists, instrument makers and other researchers.

—*Jean E. Tucker*

Indian Collections *(Cont. from p. 433)*

Within the Early State Records series is a section of mostly manuscript documents on eastern American Indians, filmed in eight state archives and historical societies.

The Microform Reading Room has also acquired microfiche photographic collections of Indian artifacts and images, such as a selection of almost 5,000 photographs from the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives. The annual reports of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1838 to 1943 and the Indian Rights Association from 1883 to 1934 are here, as is the voluminous 30-year accumulation of decisions, testimony and briefs from the Indian Claims Commission. Doctoral dissertations on American Indians abound, and searching for them is facilitated both by a published guide and a CD-ROM index. Other series, such as *Pamphlets in American History, American Culture Series, Library of American Civilization* and *Western Americana,* hold many titles of books, pamphlets, periodicals and documents relevant to American Indian history from far-flung collections.

Often the research on American Indians involves exploring the history of their frequently complex legal relationship with the people and governments that made up what is now the United States. This pursuit usually involves a trip to the Law Library, which houses not only the tons of congressional documents that have been published since the Continental Congress, but treaties,

Colonial laws, tribal codes and constitutions, and most of the books devoted to legal subjects involving Indian people. For congressional documents, the CD-ROM version of the *CIS Index* offers a powerful tool for locating material back to 1789.

Congressional reports, hearings and committee prints do not just provide legal background material. The military and civil reports, petitions from Indian tribes and individuals, witness testimony and other documents that appear with them present essential information to assess the Indians' political, social, economic and health conditions throughout the nation's history. Many of these issues often do, nevertheless, coalesce into lawsuits involving Indian tribes, and the Law Library has one of the critical tools for monitoring such litigation since 1973, the multivolume *Native American Rights Fund National Indian Law Library Catalog: An Index to Indian Legal Materials and Resources.*

But as Tom Blumer, compiler of the Law Library's portion of the guide, observes, Indian legal research involves a panoply of disciplines that may take a researcher into other areas of the collections, as well as other areas of the country.

One of the seemingly fathomless places into which a researcher may venture, for instance, is the Library's Manuscript Division, where guide contributor Lee Miller grappled with the formidable task of assessing the Indian-related papers. Ms. Miller ferreted out some of what she calls the "imbedded collections," those that may not readily appear on the surface, to yield American Indian material. Grouping her finds into categories such as explorers, pioneers, missionaries and soldiers, Ms. Miller reports on the papers of the well known and the little known to give an idea of the nature and extent of many of the papers held by the division.

Those doing research in American Indian history in relation to that of the United States usually consult the presidential papers, since virtually every president in the 18th and 19th centuries dealt with Indian issues in one capacity or another. These alone can require days of searching. But then there are also the papers of missionary societies, British, Dutch, French and Spanish government officers, trading firms and agents, United States Indian agents, surveyors, military officers and other participants in historical contacts with Indian people, which Ms. Miller describes.

Some examples are: the Russian Greek Orthodox Diocese of Alaska records from 1733 to 1939, which include material on the Tlingit; the letters and ledgers of John Jacob Astor, agent for the American Fur Co. in its early 19th century trade with Northwest Coast tribes; the papers of Newton Chittendon, an explorer of the West in the 1880s, who made copies of rock paintings and took photographs of tribes and their artifacts; and Micajah McGehee's 1848–49 journal of his trip from St. Louis to Tucson as part of John C. Fremont's fourth expedition.

Judith Gray of the Library's American Folklife Center is also helping to organize more than 1,000 hours of ethnographic recordings and, surprisingly, the several thousand photographs and manuscript pages relating to American Indian songs, traditions, rituals and languages. The Folklife Center has been active in acquiring and preserving these materials since 1936, when it received ethnomusicologist Helen Heffron Roberts' collection of over 600 California and Northwest Indian recordings. The Library now holds the largest collection of such early recordings and has continued to preserve, duplicate, catalog and disseminate them.

Patrick Frazier (left) and Thomas Blumer share their expertise on Indian studies.

Two interesting recent acquisitions are Zuni storytelling tapes and recorded radio broadcasts from 1943 to 1950 of the "Indians for Indians Hour" at the University of Oklahoma's WNAD. Indian-related news and songs were broadcast by more than 500 people from 18 Oklahoma tribes. The Folklife Center also duplicated collections from other institutions, and has since 1977 conducted its own fieldwork at powwows and other native gatherings, thereby continuing to add to the collections.

American Indian music has inspired some composers who drew from it for their own works, for which one may find sheet music in the Music Division. There are also

(Cont. on p. 436)

American Indian Music Reissued in Cassette Form

The Library has reissued in boxed cassette form all but one of the series of 10 recordings dealing with the music of the American Indian recorded and edited by Willard Rhodes from 1940 to 1952.

As Professor Rhodes has said, "This music is presented as a living monument and memorial to the American Indian and his spiritual culture . . . [reflecting] the inner thoughts and feeling of a people . . . whose life finds its . . . idealized expression in song. Here are chanted prayers addressed to the Supernatural for the making of rain, the curing of the sick, success in war and on the hunt . . . love songs of the most intimate, personal nature played on the native flute . . . lullabies caressingly sung by grandmothers . . . gambling game songs with their infectious rhythms. . . . The range of emotional expression of this music is as broad as life itself."

Originally released by the Archive of Folk Song in 1941, the cassette series was begun in 1981 by the Archive of Folk Culture in cooperation with the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and includes newly edited and revised brochures that accompany each recording.

The cassettes include these titles: L-34 NORTHWEST (PUGET SOUND); L-35 KIOWA; L-36 INDIAN SONGS OF TODAY; L-38 GREAT BASIN: Paiute, Washo, Ute, Bannock, Shoshone; L-39 PLAINS: Comanche, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Caddo, Wichita, Pawnee; L-40 SIOUX; L-41 NAVAJO; L-42 APACHE; L-43 PUEBLO: Taos, San Ildefonso, Zuni, Hopi. Still in production are Delaware, Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek.

In addition to the Willard Rhodes Series, the Frances Densmore Collection that dates from 1910 to 1930 is available and includes songs of the Chippewa, Sioux, Papago, Pawnee and other tribes. There are also two recordings of the Iroquois and Coldspring Longhouse recorded and edited by William N. Fenton from 1941 to 1945 and OMAHA INDIAN MUSIC from the Fletcher/LaFlesche Collection edited by Dorothy Sara Lee and Maria LaVigna. The OMAHA recording was produced by the American Folklife Center in 1985.

For further information or to receive a brochure and order form, write or call the Public Services Office of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540. Phone: (202) 707-5623. —*Jean E. Tucker*

Indian Collections *(Cont. from p. 435)* some Indian-language hymnals here, as well as ethnomusicological texts. Some of the more surprising treasures held by the division are the approximately 120 flutes attributed to American Indians in the Dayton C. Miller Collection. About 30 North American tribes are identified, ranging from Apache to Yurok. Commercial American Indian recordings, though not always easy to identify by subject in the collections, are held by the Recorded Sound Reference Center within the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Also within M/B/RS are commercial films, from which serious researchers may study the dramatized portrayal of Indian people by the motion picture industry. Documentaries, television programs and educational films and videos round out the possibilities, although as in the case of recordings, subject access can be problematic. In both cases, however, reference librarians, discographies and filmographies can help.

If there has been one burning issue in North American Indian affairs since Europeans first landed in this hemisphere, it is that of land ownership. And maps are certainly among the reference tools necessary for gaining perspective on that issue. In the Geography and Map Division, James Flatness has identified a wide variety of research possibilities among the maps and atlases there. The division's collection of original or duplicated maps relevant to North American Indians reaches back to the early 17th century. A few of these are attributed to Indians themselves or to compilations derived from Indian descriptions, such as an early 18th century map locating the Indian nations between South Carolina and the Mississippi River, based upon a chief's drawing on a deer hide. There is also an early 20th century Eskimo relief map of Crown Prince Island, Greenland, carved and colored on Siberian driftwood tied with gut to a sealskin.

Less exotic but still essential for Indian-related research, G&M has maps that date from the exploration of John Smith and Hernando DeSoto to the allotment maps of Indian reservations and some of the natural resources within them. The value of Mr. Flatness' contribution to the guide is that he not only describes numerous, specific maps that have information relative to American Indians, but he also groups them into categories that alert users to potential areas of research among maps.

Exploratory surveys, treaty-induced surveys, military reconnaissance maps, ethnographic, linguistic and archaeological surveys, historical atlases and even 19th century hydrographic charts all fill the research fount. Those familiar with the Cherokee removal in the 1830s will recognize, for example, one of the roots of the tragedy in surveyor General John Bethune's 1831 anno-

tation to a map of Cherokee territory in western Georgia: "This interesting Tract of country contains four millions. . . Acres, many rich Gold Mines & many delightful Situations & though in some parts mountainous, Some of the richest Land belonging to the state."

Despite the richness of resources for Indian research throughout the Library, one area that probably has the highest profile in American Indian materials is the Prints and Photographs Division. Portraits, whether candid, staged or romanticized, have done much to fix the image of North American Indians in the public's mind. The division has prints, engravings, lithographs and mezzotints—either originals or reproductions—of Indian portraits and scenes from the earliest renderings. The flowering of Western image-making by George Catlin, Karl Bodmer and Charles Bird King is documented and followed by the early 20th century romanticism of Edward Curtis and the postcard, wild west show, tourist-oriented imagery of commercial photographers.

In Prints and Photographs there are more than 2,300 of Edward Curtis' original copyright deposit photographs, fewer than half of which formed the basis for the 20-volume set of sepia-toned portraits and scenes that had a popular renaissance in the late 1960s. Jerry Kearns, contributor to this portion of the guide, says that only about 10 percent of Curtis' prints were originally in sepia tone. Mr. Kearns' expertise has helped many researchers obtain the images and understanding necessary for their projects or publications, including the staff of Starwood Publishing for the recent book *The First Americans*.

Mr. Kearns sounds a note of caution in introducing his section. He says that many images of American Indians were posed or staged with the photographer's commercial interest often taking precedence over candid reality. We can still be thankful, however, that the images were recorded at all. The work of many photographers and studios whose images have been used for decades in exhibits and books are in Prints and Photographs.

Besides Edward Curtis' work, there is that of Heyn and Matzen, who produced numerous photographs at the 1898 Congress of American Indians in Omaha. Recorders of the Southwestern Indian scene, such as Laura Gilpin, Adam Vroman and George Ben Wittick, are represented here, as are the Dakota Territory's John C. Grabill, Oregon's Benjamin A. Gifford and New York City's Gertrude Kasebier, who studied with Alfred Stieglitz and photographed Indian participants in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in Brooklyn in 1900.

The way Indians were portrayed usually tells us the perceptions of non-Indians during the period when

(Cont. on p. 438)

November Designated as American Indian Heritage Month

President George Bush signed Joint Resolution S.J. Res. 172 on Oct. 9, 1991, that authorized and requested the president to proclaim November 1991 and November 1992 as American Indian Heritage Month. The Joint Resolution is as follows:

Whereas American Indians are the original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America;

Whereas American Indian governments developed fundamental principles of freedom of speech and the separation of powers in government, and these principles form the foundation of our own government today;

Whereas American Indian societies exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through deep respect for the earth, and such values continue to be widely held today;

Whereas American Indian people have served with valor in all wars since the Revolutionary War to the War in the Persian Gulf, often in a percentage well above their percentage in the population of the Nation as a whole;

Whereas American Indians have made distinct and important contributions to America and the rest of the world in many fields; . . .

Whereas the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Western Hemisphere is an especially appropriate time for all the people of the United States to study and reflect on the long history of the original inhabitants of this continent;

Whereas [Congress believes] that a resolution and proclamation as requested in this resolution will encourage self-esteem, pride and self-awareness in American Indians young and old;

Whereas the month of November is the traditional harvest season of the American Indians and is generally a time of celebration and giving thanks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION I. DESIGNATION OF MONTH.

That each of the months of November 1991 and 1992 are designated as "American Indian Heritage Month," and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation for each such year calling upon Federal, State, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe each such month with appropriate programs . . . .

Jerry Kearns explains the significance of a lithograph published in the 1840s; Judith Gray makes a point to Robert Sheldon about some of the ethnographic cylinder recordings in the American Folklife Center.

Indian Collections *(Cont. from p. 437)* the works were produced, and the range of depictions for a similar period can offer an interesting contrast. While some portrayals rendered Indians as noble primitives or guileless children of nature, others showed them as bloodthirsty savages, exotic curios, clownish caricatures, symbols of American uniqueness or trademarks of a secret curative for the latest quack medicine. Prints and Photographs' movie posters, tobacco and herbal medicine labels, book illustrations, cartoons and magazine engravings illustrate the variety of views projected.

These often conflicting images are also evident in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's Dime Novel Collection, which contains roughly 35,000 items of 19th and early 20th century popular pulp fiction. The cover art on these works is in itself revealing when it portrays either a menacing warrior, a friendly pathfinder or a brave rescuer. The literary content of these works, of course, undoubtedly affected impressionable readers, and their contents tell more about non-Indian culture than Indian culture.

The nature of this division's collections dictate that its holdings regarding American Indians be rare and special, and there are works here that can tell us more about Indian culture than can the dime novels. Such is the case with several pictorial works: an original edition of Thomas L. McKenney's three-volume set of large color lithographs based on contemporary Indian portraits by artists like Charles Bird King; an original print edition of George Catlin's paintings; and one of the 500 original published sets of Edward S. Curtis' photographs in sepia tone.

One can also find lesser renowned gems here. For instance, I discovered a handsome volume of 30 mounted watercolor portraits and ceremonial representations by Indian artists of Oklahoma, dated 1929. And nearby was a folio of 50 color plates of Southwestern Indian designs used on pottery, basketry and textiles. Seeing these "discoveries" I had almost a fourth-dimensional feeling of having reached across a broad, mysterious chasm of time to vicariously touch the hand of an artisan who had, perhaps millennia before, been in the very spot where I now stood holding his creation.

November is a particularly appropriate month to observe as American Indian Heritage Month, because it is also the month that contains the uniquely American holiday, Thanksgiving, a day originally celebrated by Indians and Colonials together in gratitude for the country's abundance.

Patrick Frazier is a reference specialist in North American Indians in the General Reading Rooms Division and editor of the research guide. He is also the author of two forthcoming publications: a book on the Stockbridge Indians from the University of Nebraska Press and a portrait index to North American Indians in published collections in the Library.

LC Guide First in Series On Native Americans

Under the working title "Native American Trails: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Native American People," the guide described in the feature article, is the first in a projected series of resource guides to be published on the collections of the Library of Congress. The expected publication date is in 1993.

Those who contributed to the guide and the collections they discuss are: Thomas J. Blumer, Law Library; Judith Gray, American Folklife Center, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound, and Music; James Flatness, Geography and Map; and Jerry Kearns, Prints and Photographs. Patrick Frazier is the editor of the guide and describes sources in the General Collections, Microform Reading Room, and Rare Book and Special Collections.

'LC Classics' Makes Debut with *The First Americans*

Starwood Publishing and the Library celebrated the beginning of a new joint publishing venture at a reception Oct. 8.

Dr. Billington announced that Starwood, a Washington, D.C., publisher, plans to issue a series of "Library of Congress Classics," which will draw upon the visual riches of the world's largest library. A selection of vintage photographs of Native Americans from the turn of the century has been published as the first in the series.

Starwood President Ruina Judd presented a copy to the Librarian. *The First Americans: Photographs from the Library of Congress* showcases 102 photos, reproduced in duotone, which originally were submitted by commercial photographers for copyright. Nearly half the images are by the era's best-known photographic romanticizer, Edward S. Curtis. As William H. Goetzmann notes in his introduction, these photos reveal much about sentimental notions of the "vanishing American." Dr. Goetzman reminds the reader that these photos were intended for sale; subjects were presented as photographers believed customers wanted to see them. Some were intended for armchair anthropologists, others for tourists or "the folks back home." But all of them reveal a people in the process of being turned into a commodity.

Dr. Goetzmann writes that the photos "are perspectives on what is often termed, not without irony, "Ethnic America."... They leave out unpleasantries that almost certainly would have annoyed the mass market audience for whom they were intended – American and European bourgeois consumers."

But for all their artificial context, the photographs themselves can be deeply moving, whether they depict a Cheyenne powwow dance performed for a group of white sightseers or a naked youth in a classical pose silhouetted against a Western sky.

Several photographers are represented in this volume, from Gertrude Kasebier, who counted Alfred Steiglitz among her friends, to rarely published frontier entrepreneurs such as Ben Wittick, who roamed the Southwest for two decades before dying of a rattlesnake bite.

Starwood plans to release additional books in the Library of Congress Classics series next year. In process are a volume of Civil War maps and another of botanical prints.

The First Americans: Photographs from the Library of Congress is available at local bookstores and gift shops or from the publisher, Starwood Publishing, P.O. Box 40503, Washington, DC 20016. Phone (202) 362-7404. *–Craig D'Ooge*

From *The First Americans: Stringing the Bow*, a photo of a Navajo taken in 1913 by Roland Reed; untitled 1913 photo by Joseph Kossuth Dixon of "what is almost a mock sun-worshiping ceremony in which Indians in full Plains chieftain regalia regard their white man's handiwork."

'City' Scenes from an Opening Reception

The exhibit "City of Magnificent Distances," a major exhibition focusing on maps and other objects devoted to the planning and mapping of the nation's capital, opened Oct. 17. The night before, a reception was held to kick off the exhibit.

At the reception (below): Guests view the exhibition in the Madison Building.

Chairman of the D.C. City Council John Wilson speaks on the capital city's greatness, while (from left) Anthony R. de Souza, editor of the National Geographic Society's *Research & Exploration;* Eleanor Holmes Norton, delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia; Winston Tabb, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress; and Ralph E. Ehrenberg, acting chief of the Geography and Map Division, listen.

Richard Stephenson (left), curator of the exhibition, discusses the show with guests Robert and Dolores Mulligan.

Ralph Ehrenberg shows the original manuscript of the 1791 L'Enfant plan to Eleanor Holmes Norton, delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia, and D.C. City Council Chairman John Wilson.

Joanne Freeman of the American Memory Project demonstrates the prototype's use to a group who came to LC for training Oct. 17–18. The group members came from 17 of the 37 test sites where American Memory will be evaluated. Ms. Freeman was assisted by Dawn Thompson (seated) of the Copyright Office. After its pilot period, American Memory will disseminate computerized versions of Library of Congress collections that pertain to American history and culture. The program uses new technologies to disseminate electronic copies of archival photos, manuscripts, music, motion pictures, books and sound recordings.

Library to Exhibit Rare Treasures From Vatican Library in January 1993

In January 1993 the Library will open a unique exhibition of approximately 200 manuscript, rare book and cartographic treasures from the Vatican Library. The vast majority of these materials have never been exhibited to the general public.

A major objective of the exhibition is to tell the little-known story of the enormous contribution of the papacy to the expansion of European intellectual concerns during the Renaissance.

Planned over a period of five years, the exhibition will be the first of a series at the Library that will celebrate great libraries of the world and their contributions to the advancement of knowledge.

The Library of Congress chose the Vatican Library to open this series because of the similarity of the historic missions of the two institutions. From its inception in the 1450s, the Vatican Library sought to place knowledge at the service of governance—a tradition the Library of Congress continues today in the context of American democracy.

The exhibition will contain objects of rare beauty and unique historical interest; it will also address the lives and achievements of the popes and prelates who, over the course of centuries, created the prototypical humanist research library of the Western tradition.

A catalog, published jointly by the Vatican Library and the Library of Congress and containing interpretive essays by leading scholars, will accompany the exhibition. Scholarly symposia, concerts of period music and a lecture series for the general public are also planned.

Russell Kirbey, executive director of the Braille Institute, came to the Library Oct. 8 to present Donald Curran (left), associate librarian for Constituent Services, with a copy of *Bright Beginnings*, one in a series of five "Insight Video Series" tapes designed to be distributed rent-free in commercial video outlets nationwide. The videos are designed to show ways in which family members can help those who are blind or visually impaired. *Bright Beginnings*, narrated by Robert Stack, shows individuals how to improve the quality of life of blind babies. The second video in the series, narrated by Charlton Heston, will show how to help senior citizens regain independence. The video series will soon be distributed by the Braille Institute to all state and trust territory libraries. *Photo by Alex Pohl*

American Folklife Center Publishes *Folklife Annual 90*

"Is there a folk in the city?" said the well-known folklorist Richard Dorson in questioning the notion that only the rural poor are "folk."

With articles on church murals and tavern decoration in Pittsburgh and Buffalo, graffiti memorials in New York City, African-American life in Houston, and community identity in Baltimore, *Folklife Annual 90* demonstrates that traditional expressive life and culture are to be found wherever people join together with common purposes and beliefs—whether in the city or the country.

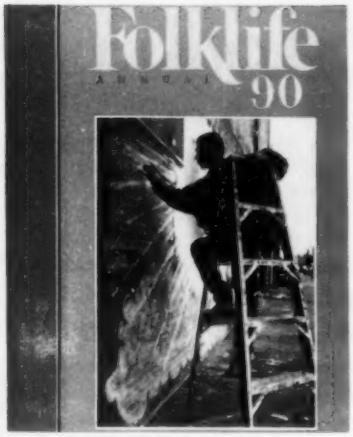
Edited by James Hardin of the American Folklife Center, the new collection of 11 articles is the fifth in a series designed to present the richness of American folk culture to a wide audience.

Four folklorists describe the way mural paintings have been used as "aids to adaptation" to help immigrants embrace their new life in America without wholly giving up the Old World. In Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, the decoration of ethnic churches with narrative religious murals—a tradition brought from Eastern Europe—provide familiar contexts for parishioners. The custom spills out the church door as self-trained painters hired to help the masters are enlisted by members of the community to decorate taverns and private homes. A fifth folklorist describes the way painted screens provide a sense of identity in a Baltimore neighborhood, just as church and home murals define and express for their respective communities who and what they are.

Three articles on the uses of photography develop a similar theme: one shows the way photograph albums define different views of family life; one on photographer Benny Joseph shows the way he created emblems of distinction and achievement for the African-American community in Houston; and one on deaf photographer Maggie Lee Sayre shows the way she used her art to open a dialogue with other persons by documenting her life on a Tennessee River houseboat. By way of comparison, another article investigates personal relationships in a deaf social club in Philadelphia. And finally, an article on the church architecture of the Tohono O'odham Nation in Arizona demonstrates the resources of one group accommodating itself to the influences of another.

The underlying theme of the volume is the search for identity, and the ways in which decoration, design, arrangement and various forms of artistic expression aid in that search—whether religious mural, tavern decoration or painted window screen.

The 176-page clothbound volume includes 156 illustrations, with 45 in full color. *Folklife Annual 90* is available by mail for $19 (including postage and handling) from the Superintendent of Documents, New Orders, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954 (Cite title and stock number when ordering: SN 030–000–00230–0); and from U.S government bookstores.



Alma Joe Springs, United Negro College Fund Queen (1960), by Benny Joseph; photographed in Houston

Rare 'Gershwin Performs Gershwin' Recordings Released

Musicmasters, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, recently released a selection of digitally remastered rare recordings by George Gershwin on compact disc and cassette tape.

"Gershwin Performs Gershwin: Rare Recordings 1931–1935" includes previously unreleased early radio broadcasts and rehearsal performances preserved in the Library's recorded sound archives.

A box of recordings marked "George Gershwin Radio Broadcasts" was first noticed by Edward Jablonski during a visit to the Beverly Hills home of Ira Gershwin in the early 1970s, as Mr. Jablonski says in his notes to the recordings. The Gershwins later gave the discs to the Library. The discs are part of the Library's Gershwin Collection, the preeminent collection of Gershwin material. Included in LC's Music Division are many manuscript music and nonmusic materials, photographs, printed music and memorabilia.

To help underwrite the composition of his "folk opera" *Porgy and Bess*, Gershwin had two 15-minute shows a week on NBC Radio in the early 1930s. The show originated from WJZ in New York City.

George Gershwin, 1927

Two of these broadcasts were digitally remastered by the Library for release by Musicmasters. The very first "Music by Gershwin" show for Feb. 19, 1934, includes the *Of Thee I Sing* overture, plus Gershwin playing "The Man I Love" and "I Got Rhythm." The second broadcast, from April 30, 1934, includes the complete performance of "Variations on 'I Got Rhythm'" (Ira reportedly liked the spicy Chinese variation best).

The next segment on the disc captures Gershwin's first appearance on the Rudy Vallee "Fleischmann Hour" program of Nov. 10, 1932. The original acetate disc, not part of the Library's collections, was found in Vallee's personal library. It includes variations on "Fascinating Rhythm" and "Liza." Also included is "Second Prelude" and another Gershwin rendition of "I Got Rhythm," as well as a short interview with the composer.

On June 26, 1931, Gershwin was given the use of NBC's Studio B in Radio City to try out the "2nd Rhapsody for Orchestra and Piano" with a 55-piece orchestra. A recording was made to enable the composer to study his work and make some final changes. The recording is offered here for the first time.

The final group of performances is taken from a rehearsal of *Porgy and Bess* with a 43-piece orchestra in the CBS studios on July 19, 1935. During the rehearsal, which lasted 2½ hours, engineer Jean V. Grombach recorded some of the proceedings. Five cuts are included here.

"Gershwin Performs Gershwin" is available in most major retail record stores and the Library of Congress sales shop. The suggested retail price is $14.98 for the compact disc and $9.98 for the cassette.

'Books for Children' Published

Just in time for the holidays, the Library's Children's Literature Center has published its annual selection of 100 suggested books for children.

Culled from more than 4,000 books published in 1990 by Margaret N. Coughlan and a committee of book specialists, "Books for Children" includes picture books, pop-up and movable books for all ages, as well as fiction and nonfiction.

Listed books are arranged by age group and then alphabetically by

title. A short summary is provided for each entry.

The attractively designed and readable booklet (stock number 030-001-00135-1) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for $1, payable with check or money order.

African and Middle Eastern Division Chief Retires After 30 Years

Henriette Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services, wishes Julian Witherell well on his retirement from the African and Middle Eastern Division. *Photo by Reid Baker*

On Aug. 30, Julian W. Witherell retired as chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division after 30 years of service in the Library of Congress. He received a special Achievement Award in recognition of his many contributions to the Library.

Dr. Witherell was first employed by the Library while still a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in 1962, when he was appointed a reference librarian in the Government Publications Section of the Serial Division. Donald Wisdom, the recently retired chief of the Serial Division, remembers him as a person who "ably provided authoritative reference service. His work in bringing African government publications under control was superb."

Dr. Witherell's experience with government publications stimulated in him the great interest he had throughout his career in government documents and reports. This was reflected in his many activities and publications.

From 1963 to 1966, he was promoted first to the position of senior reference librarian and then to an area specialist in the African Section where he distinguished himself in acquisition activities. He undertook successful acquisition and survey trips to 38 African countries and Europe and played a prominent role in the meetings and committee activities of the African Studies Association and its Africana Archives-Libraries Committee.

His abilities and knowledge of the African situation were recognized when he was asked by the then Processing Department to act as an adviser and to accompany a Library delegation to survey possible East African sites for the establishment of a PL-480 Center. With the delegation, Dr. Witherell visited Tel Aviv and Cairo to survey the activities of their PL-480 Centers, and then proceeded to Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka to study the problem of selecting the most appropriate site, which happened to be Nairobi, Kenya.

On June 20, 1966, Dr. Witherell was appointed head of the African Section on the basis of his record of bibliographic and reference activities. He excelled in administering the section's acquisitions and in fostering and developing a good working relationship with the Library's Nairobi office and with all acquisition and processing services.

In 1967 he received the William A. Jump Foundation Meritorious Award for achievement in public service. In July 1979 and as a result of reorganization in the Reference Department, a new division was created, the African and Middle Eastern Division. Dr. Witherell was appointed chief of that division, comprising the Near East, Hebraic and African Sections.

Dr. Witherell also distinguished himself outside the Library. In addition to his membership in the African Studies Association, he belonged to the American Library Association; Middle East Librarians Association; American Oriental Society, North American Conference on Afro-Asiatic Linguistics; and was elected member-at-large of the African Committee of the Research Libraries.

Among Dr. Witherell's many accomplishments, his contributions to the bibliographic field stand out. His trip reports served as acquisition guides to many libraries and scholars. He compiled numerous guides such as the official publications of French speaking Central and West Africa, Ghana and Madagascar, and he initiated several continuing bibliographic projects.

His work *The United States and Africa: Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications on Africa 1785–1975* was selected as the first title to win the biennial Conover-Porter Award, established by the African Studies Association. A supplement to this monumental work was published in 1984. His recent publications include *Afghanistan: An American Perspective; a Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government Sponsored Publications.* Similar books on Turkey and Libya were published in 1988 and 1990. He also edited *African Resources and Collections,* a festschrift in honor of Professor Hans Panofsky, noted former Africana Curator at Northwestern University.

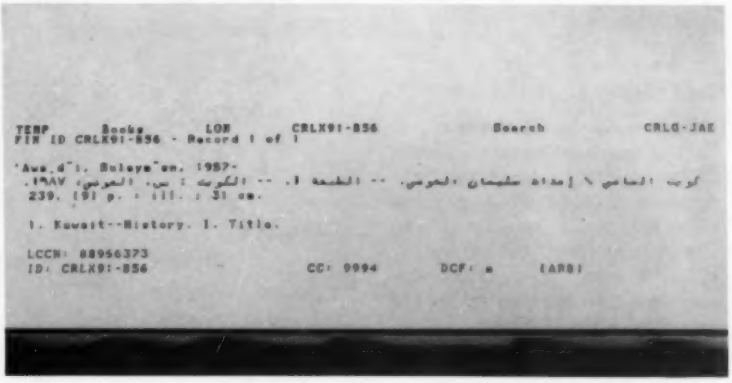
LC Is First to Use New RLIN Arabic-Script Cataloging System

The Library has become the first institution to use the newly available Arabic-script cataloging system, which the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) developed at the urging of LC.

With this new capability, RLIN becomes the only on-line bibliographic network in the world to support Arabic script and the only one to support the entire JACKPHY menu of languages that use non-Roman script (defined by LC as Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebraic and Yiddish), according to Jennifer Porro of the Research Libraries Group, RLIN's parent company. RLIN also supports Cyrillic script.

"LC is happy to be the first library to use the new Arabic system," said Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services.

"We view this as a boon to getting our Arabic and Persian materials under better control. The rich heritage of the works in these languages, coupled with the immediacy of the current political circumstances in the Middle East, makes the availability of this new system especially timely," she added.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Sample of a new on-line Arabic script cataloging record

The availability of the Arabic script eliminates the problems of transliteration and fosters the sharing of Arabic-language bibliographic data worldwide. It is expected that Arabic script will eventually be added to the considerable collection of romanized Arabic cataloging records already in RLIN, said Ms. Porro.

MEETING

3rd International Hungarological Conference.

Eniko Molnár Basa of Serial Record, attended the 3rd International Hungarological Conference of the International Association of Hungarian Studies at the József Attila University, Szeged, Hungary, Aug. 12–15. The conference theme was "Old and New Peregrinations: Hungarians Abroad and Foreigners in Hungary." The conference drew over 500 participants from all parts of the world.

The President of the Hungarian Republic, Árpád Goncz opened the conference; the plenary addresses introduced both the thematic concerns of the conference and reflected its international emphasis. On the following days, the sessions addressed topics ranging from Hungarian linguistic evidences among the peoples of the Volga to medieval contacts with Byzantium, from ethnic Hungarians as cultural "bridges" between European nations to Hungarians in the new world and communications and networking in the 21st century.

Dr. Basa chaired the session on Hungarian-U.S. connections and presented a paper on the changing views of America from Stephen Parmenius of Buda in the 16th century to the refugees of the revolution of 1956.

Several new data bases available at the Széchényi Library were described and demonstrated by Ilona Kovács and her colleagues. The "Hungarica Documentation" registers foreign publications in Hungarian studies and indexes approximately 300 periodicals. A "Registry of Names in Hungarica" lists prominent scholars and cultural leaders. All data bases are available on-line as well as in published form, and in 1992 they will be available on disc for personal computers.

As part of the media attention to the conference, the Szeged correspondent of Hungarian Radio interviewed Dr. Basa, asking about her contacts with Hungarian scholars and public figures, many of whom had been guests in her home. As she pointed out, such activity is a necessary complement to formal contacts such as this conference and fosters cultural maintenance abroad. It can also be very useful: Dr. Basa's task of investigating the changing publishing situation and book market in Hungary for the Library of Congress was facilitated by being able to meet scholars from both Hungary and the neighboring states who were familiar with the changes in these countries.

A reception at the recently renovated City Hall, hosted by the mayor of Szeged, provided an opportunity to participants to meet old friends. Organized excursions on Wednesday allowed participants to visit cultural sites in the area, and individual institutes also made the participants welcome. A reception at the former Russian military base marked the transfer of these bases to the universities.

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